FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 036 *24 February 1981*

BULGARIA

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Views New Polish Government C 1
[Atanasov, 20 Feb]
NARODNA MLADEZH Scores Haig Statement on Terrorism C 2
[Ignatov, 19 Feb]
Soviet Military Attache's Red Army Day Reception C 3
Deputy Defense Minister Speaks on USSR Army Day C 3
Bozhinov Awarded by Party, State on 50th Birthday C 4
Zhivkova Leads Cultural Delegation to India C 4
[cross-reference]
Cornel Burtica Heads Delegation on Visit to Iraq C 4
[cross-reference]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commentator on Brezhnev Appeal for Peace, Detente D 1
Slovak PRAVDA on Polish Students Strikes D 1
[Lipavsky, 20 Feb]
FRG Scientist Expelled for 'Fascist Ideas' D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Feb]
Vaclav Dolezal Commentary D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 21 Feb]
Dzur Lays Wreath To Honor Soviet Armed Forces D 4
Joint Turkish-CSSR Economic Committee Meets [ANATOLIA] D 4
Colotka Attends Slovak Interior Ministry Meeting D 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on STERN Report, FRG Arms Buildup E 1
U.S. Chemical Warfare Maneuvers, Greek Protests [Burghardt] E 1
SED Leaders at Wreath-Laying Ceremony for USSR Army E 2
Joint Cooperation Protocol Signed With Libya E 2
Mueckenberger Arrives in Algiers, Holds Talks E 2
Potsdam Bezirk Court Sentences FRG 'Agent' E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Feb]
Aggressive Struggle Against Enemy Centers Urged E 3
Briefs: New Bezirk Council Chairman E 3

HUNGARY

Officials Observe Soviet Army Anniversary F 1
Wreath-Laying Ceremony F 1
Soviet Embassy Reception F 1
Communique Issued on Syrian Delegation's Visit F 1
Briefs: Scientific Cooperation With India; F 2
Medal to Church Official

POLAND

Brezhnev Remarks on Poland, Significance Viewed G 1
Brezhnev Peace Proposals at CPSU Congress Praised G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU]
U.S. 'Decision' To Intervene in El Salvador Hit G 1
Seaman Accused of Spying for NATO, Sentenced G 2
Further Reportage on Czyrek Visit to Denmark G 2
Speech in Copenhagen [TRYBUNA LUDU 20 Feb] G 2
Comment on Solidarity Future G 3
[Copenhagen AKTUELT 20 Feb]
Hungarian Cooperation Commission Session Ends G 4
Wojtaszek Meets With SFRY Envoy, Views Situation [TANJUG] G 5
Honecker, Stoph, Castro Congratulate Premier G 5
Lis, Solidarity Delegation Arrive in Sweden [Stockholm] G 5
Solidarity Members Comment on Jaruzelski Report G 6
Metallurgical Workers' Conference Meets 23 Feb G 7
PZPR Seen Pressing for Renewal Under Pressure G 7
[Marguerite in Paris LE FIGARO 19 Feb]
Addition to Jaruzelski 12 February Sejm Statement G 8
Premier Chairs Meeting on Foreign Trade 18 Feb G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Feb]
Zamosc Voivodship Party Committee Meets 21 Feb G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Closing Address to Agricultural Congress H 1
[SCINTEIA 22 Feb]
Festive Meeting Marks USSR Army Day in Bucharest H 5
[SCINTEIA 21 Feb]
Olteanu Congratulates Ustinov H 5
[SCINTEIA 21 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

French Assembly President Arrives, Met by Markovic I 1
Nijaz Dizdarevic Receives PLO Representative I 1
[BORBA 20 Feb]
Slovene SAWP Approves New 'Cultural' Magazine I 1
[Zagorac in BORBA 20 Feb]
Briefs: SAWPY Delegation to Nigeria; Trade With France; I 2
Economic Cooperation With India; Scientific
Cooperation With Hungary; New Macedonian
Official; Titograd Aluminum Plant

RABOTNICHESKO DELO VIEWS NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT

AU231721 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Feb 81 p 7

[Atanas Atanasov article: "The First Nine of the Ninety"]

[Text] Two weeks ago, it seemed that Poland's sociopolitical crisis was developing according to an almost geometrical progression. As could have been expected, the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the third such plenum in the last 5 months, demonstrated some optimistic symptoms.

The plenum did not restrict itself to an objective analysis and sober evaluation of the country's situation. A detailed answer to the question "What is to be done?" was given, and primary concern centered on what action is to be taken so that the serious crisis can be overcome in a most effective manner. This applies to the problems and tasks of the party itself, as well as the problems and tasks of the government, the trade unions and the entire society in the process of socialist restoration.

During the plenum, the conclusion that "the socialist motherland is in danger" was repeated several times and in various forms. It was repeatedly stressed that the magic circles of cause and effect, intertwined together, must be broken, for they push the country toward catastrophy. The new government led by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, has been entrusted with a special role in solving this task.

"A government of national salvation"--this is how the new composition of the Council of Ministers has been defined. This laconic definition embodies the hope and confidence of the broad public which has greeted the new government. This is also explained by the fact that a military figure, who according to his own words remains "a soldier of the party, the people and the socialist motherland," will lead the state. The psychological element--everything military is usually connected with order, discipline, organization and responsibility--is also important. It is exactly these elements that are required by Poland's present sociopolitical and socioeconomic reality.

Of course, the psychological perceptions do not have essential significance. What is more important is the determination and will which have been expressed to implement a 10-point specific action plan. The confidence between the workers and the state government, and the strict implementation of the constitutional obligations on the part of the government, are the main conditions for implementing this plan. It has also been stressed that it is impossible to correct the crisis situation while attempts to create dyarchy in the country are continuing. There is no democracy where chaos and anarchy reign. The society is already tired of the strikes and the intensifying atmosphere of insecurity. Calm, order and highly productive labor is the only alternative in this situation.

This alternative dictated the call of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski for "90 calm days," during which the burning and topical problems of the national economy, as well as the mutual relations between the government and trade unions, are to be solved. The first 9 of these 90 days show that the appeal has been accepted and approved by broad social circles, including Solidarity leaders. The numerous telegrams to the premier and the decrease in strikes are an expression of this attitude. More and more often the mass media are carrying reports on the extraordinary work of the working people during Saturdays and other similar initiatives aimed at making up for what has been missed. It is indicative that the negotiations on solving a number of social conflicts are becoming more constructive and fruitful.

The optimism already mentioned is also supported by the decisive position of the PZPR Central Committee on all complex problems of the present situation. At the last plenum, things were called by their right names both by the party and society. The healing process of the party is being posed as the main precondition for overcoming the present sociopolitical crisis.

In this spirit, insistant requirements for party organizations and individual communists are being issued. Every party member has been called upon to collaborate in strengthening party discipline and opposing the tendency of turning party organizations into discussion clubs. It has been stressed that the personal example and responsibility of each communist are instrumental to the situation in his immediate circle and are an irrevokable necessity for acting against and opposing the multisided antisocialist manifestations. The participation of communists in strikes has been declared a violation of the party principles. There is no place for ambiguous or passive relations in the existing situation.

In his speech at the plenum, Comrade Stanislaw Kania said that this position is being supported not only by the communists. The present crisis has revealed not only the opponents but also the allies of the idea of restoring relations in Poland in accordance with socialist principles. It has also become clear that socialism has millions of supporters and ardent proponents in Poland. Now the efforts of the PZPR are focused on gathering all the supporters of socialism in a common "front of sober sense and responsibility" for the destiny of the socialist motherland.

Analysis of the development of events shows that the antisocialist elements and groups, instigated and supported by the Western sabotage centers, are skillfully utilizing the wave of emotion and dissatisfaction of the working people as well as Solidarity's organizational structure. The hitherto existence of the new trade unions confirms that they are not a homogeneous and monolithic organization. They consist of various groups with differing influence and ideological direction. It must be remembered that more than 1 million PZPR members are also Solidarity members. In other words, one cannot place all Solidarity members under the same common denominator. Therefore the PZPR Central Committee stressed the importance of the task of creating the necessary preconditions for further developing Solidarity within the socialist framework and outside the influence of antisocialist elements. This is the reason for the importance attributed to the necessity of isolating all those elements which are trying to divert development in another direction. The communists of Solidarity must collaborate in implementing this task.

These issues are being discussed during the preparations for the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The preparations are taking place under the slogan "It is now time for struggle and not for being calm!" The preparations include many organizational measures for purging and strengthening the party ranks and strengthening the confidence toward the PZPR as the socialist society's leading force.

NARODNA MLADEZH SCORES HAIG STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

AU231646 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Vladimir Ignatov article: "Haig's Groundless Accusations"]

[Text] Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, announced at his first press conference on 28 January that the struggle of people for independence and national liberation is "terrorism." The new chief of the State Department indicated that "terrorism" will replace the frustrated "human rights" issue launched by former President Carter, as the main issue to be dealt with by Washington. Since the "human rights" issue was once promoted to the rank of a state doctrine, the obvious intention of the Reagan administration is to turn the "international terrorism" issue into a state doctrine.

In his press conference, Haig accused the USSR and some socialist countries of supporting "the terrorists," and more specifically ultraleftist terrorist organizations such as the Italian "Red Brigades" and the Japanese "Red Army."

Ultraleftist terrorism has been operating on the international scene since the late sixties and early seventies. The Soviet position toward ultraleftist terrorism has been known for a long time.

Only reaction is profiting from the adventurist actions of the leftist terrorists, who imagine that they can change the bourgeois system by blind hits against its separate institutions and their representatives--bankers, businessmen, officials and officers. This is so because after every bomb attempt and after every political murder performed by the "Red Brigades" in Italy, by the heirs of the "Bader-Meinhof" group in the FRG or by the "Montoneros" in Argentina, a witch hunt begins in an atmosphere of antidemocratic and anticommunist psychosis, kindled by the rightists. The victims of such situations, as the U.S. secretary of state knows very well, are the progressive and democratic forces and first of all the communists. Therefore, it is precisely the USSR which would have no interest in the activities of the ultraleftist terrorists, let alone help them in any way.

The naivity of Haig's allegations, and in general he does not have the reputation of a naive politician, and more precisely the total lack of any grounds for the new U.S. doctrine, was most categorically clarified by the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. In one of its recent issues, it carried on the front page a report under the headline: "U.S. Agencies Incapable of Supporting Haig's Allegations That Russia Supports Terrorism."

The newspaper admits that high officials of the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency (the Pentagon's intelligence) and the State Department have been charged with the mission of finding documents and evidence to prove that the USSR supports ultraleftist terrorists. One of the U.S. officials charged with the impossible task of substantiating Haig's allegations stated to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE that "there is no real evidence." The U.S. newspaper spared its readers from any commentary. I think our readers also do not need a commentary.

SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE'S RED ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU232003 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Maj Gen Valeriy Dsanagov, military, navy and air force attache of the USSR Embassy in Sofia, gave a reception at the embassy residence tonight on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The reception was attended by comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Petur Dyulgerov, and Milko Balev. Members of the State Council and government, leaders of social and mass political organizations, officers and generals of the Bulgarian Army, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present at the reception.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON USSR ARMY DAY

AU201926 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 20 Feb 81

["Great and Permanent Combat Readiness"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Feb (BTA)--"The CPSU and the Soviet Government are expending constant care to improve the defense capacity of the country and the combat readiness of the armed forces", underlined Admiral Ivan Dobrev, deputy-minister of defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In his speech at the solemn meeting here dedicated to the 63rd anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, he stressed that, thanks to the constant [word indistinct] the CPSU, of the great economic, scientific and technological successes, all kinds of armed forces are now saturated with the latest-say arms and combat equipment they are in great and permanent combat readiness and are able to strike a blow at the aggressor whenever a need arises.

Recalling the historical situation which conditioned the setting of the defensive Warsaw alliance, Admiral Dobrev said: "In the struggle to defend the cause of peace and progress the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy are not alone."

"They close ranks with the armies of the socialist countries united in the defensive Warsaw alliance, whose worthy member is the Bulgarian People's Army".

He spoke further of the complex international situation. "The aggressive imperialist policy has endangered the world peace. The most reactionary circles of the USA and many other capitalist countries have been carrying for a couple of years an unbridled slandering campaign, a brazen and [active?] ideological war against real socialism and its major force--the Soviet Union. The admiral pointed out "on this anti-Soviet and anticommunist basis was forced a criminal collusion of the imperialist top-crust with the Chinese leadership".

He dwelt on the unfolding now in the USA of a new and hostile to the Soviet Union campaign attempting to impute to it contacts with the 'international terrorism'.

"The situation in the world is complicated and exacerbated on [word indistinct] by the reactionary forces in connection with the difficulties in Poland", the admiral went on. "The counterrevolutionary forces in that country, supported actively by the Western anticommunist forces, are trying to destroy that socialist state, to discredit the party and to weaken the ties of Poland with the socialist community".

"We firmly back the efforts of the Polish communists in defence of socialism and are confident that they will find the necessary strength to get out of this crisis", underlined he. "The complex international situation at present requires high alertness and strengthening of unity of the socialist community, headed by the Soviet Union, a strengthening of the defence capacity of the Warsaw Treaty", said the admiral in conclusion.

BOZHINOV AWARDED BY PARTY, STATE ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

AU202028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Todor Ivanov Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, for his active participation in building socialism and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

On this occasion the BCP Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to Comrade Bozhinov:

We most sincerely and fraternally congratulate you on the occasion of your 50th birthday and on your being awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order. Inspired by the enthusiasm of the workers youth organization in the first years that followed the 9 September 1944 victory and educated in the ranks of the Komsomol and the party, you have developed in the beneficial years of the April plenum as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and of our socialist state, as a selfless builder of mature socialism, inspired by the invigorating Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

With all our hearts we wish you good health and vigor so that you may work as selflessly as before for the people's prosperity and happiness, for the communist future of our beloved motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOVA LEADS CULTURAL DELEGATION TO INDIA

For Sofia Domestic Service and Sofia BTA reportage on the visit to India by a cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Committee of Culture chairman, see the India section of the 24 February South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CORNEL BURTICA HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO IRAQ

For Baghdad reportage on the visit to Iraq by a delegation led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, including a report on a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, see the Iraq section, page E 1, of the 24 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COMMENTATOR ON BREZHNEV APPEAL FOR PEACE, DETENTE

LD232249 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Feb (CETEKA commentary by Alena Markov)--An urgent appeal for the defence of peace, for disarmament and a constructive dialogue between states, particularly between the Soviet Union and the United States came from the platform of the Soviet communists' congress which opened in Moscow Monday. The appeal delivered by Leonid Brezhnev in a report of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee again confirmed the resolution of the Soviet Union to continue its peace policy, seek solutions of crises and overcome the stagnation in detente.

While U.S. President Ronald Reagan is announcing that new huge sums will be spent on armament and openly declares his intention to reach military superiority over the Soviet Union to be able to talk to it from the position of strength and force it into unilateral concessions, Leonid Brezhnev is calmly and patiently proposing resumption of a dialogue with the United States at all levels, including summit talks. While American politicians, such as new Secretary of State Alexander Haig, do not hesitate to use offensive language and malicious slanders against the Soviet Union, this country proposes concrete steps to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. To strengthen cooperation between the two powers in questions of disarmament, American officials intimidate Western Europe with an alleged Soviet threat to make easier the enforcement of new U.S. medium-range missiles, but the Soviet Union offers to the West a mutual moratorium on the deployment of new nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

All those who listened today to the calm and wise words of Leonid Brezhnev could themselves find out how the present balance of military forces between the West and East really stands, how unfounded is the claim by some Western politicians that the West must intensify armament to overcome the alleged Soviet superiority.

Just on the day preceding the opening of the congress of Soviet communists, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns characterized the policy of detente as a mistake. The Soviet Union does not share this opinion and neither does the world public opinion. Even many governments of the NATO West European countries, to which Joseph Luns's appeal was addressed, do not identify themselves with this view.

As indicated by the first world response to the new peace proposals coming from Moscow, the international public receives with relief the assertion that the Soviet Union will not let itself be provoked by the warlike appeals of the West, that it insists and will insist on its peace policy.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON POLISH STUDENTS' STRIKES

AU231938 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 81 p 7

[Article by Jan Lipavsky, PRAVDA Warsaw correspondent: "On the Edge of the Strikes at University-Level Institutes in Poland; What Do the Students Want?"]

[Text] The talks between J. Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, and the representatives of the so-called statewide constituent committee of the Independent Association of Students lasted more than 2 weeks. The representatives submitted 69 demands, a part of which had nothing in common with university-level institutes and constituted a complex of explicitly political demands. In order to "force" government bodies to accept their demands, they declared strikes along with occupation of university-level institutes.

Although the final agreement was signed on Wednesday and the ministry registered the aforementioned students' association, on Thursday 19 February it still was not clear whether all university-level institutes had ended their strikes, even though they were asked to do so by the premier, by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, by many of the country's workers collectives and various sections of the Front of National Unity.

The reputation of the students of university-level institutes has greatly suffered among the public. For example, TRYBUNA LUDU published the following comments of working people: "There are many secondary school graduates who cannot study at university-level institutes because of the lack of openings, and those lucky ones do not appreciate it at all;" "How is it possible that the minority can force the majority to strike, to interrupt their studies?" and "In one way or other, students are a privileged group of our youth, while at the same time one demands so little of them."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on 18 February noted that 10 percent of all young people study at university-level institutes, but young people from workers and farmers families are the least represented. From this viewpoint, it is telling that student representatives in Lodz, where talks were conducted, resolutely called for separating students from the workers milieu and for abolishing mandatory student work during vacations. Thus they want to turn their backs on those who carry the greatest burden of materially ensuring the university-level institutes. Student leaders would like to have class viewpoints, applied in the selection of candidates for study at university-level institutes, abolished. Student representatives even want to be so "privileged" vis-a-vis the rest of the Polish youth that they have demanded changes in university-level students' mandatory military service.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY, which commented extensively on the case, wrote: "Students' demands connected with efforts for quality university-level teaching deserve great appreciation, but commitment is important only when it brings satisfaction and benefit to all, when this commitment is accompanied by prudence and a feeling of responsibility which respects all-social interests."

In connection with the dragging strikes, TRYBUNA LUDU expresses the readers' view: Is not an intentional protracting of debates until the end of the winter recess involved here in order afterward to spread the strikes and provoke further unrest?

On 17 February, Warsaw University sent an appeal to the students' strike leaders in Lodz which reminded them, among other things, that students, because of their unwise behavior, could find themselves in isolation and the public could regard their strikes as expressions of political immaturity. The youth paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote that all sorts of people from Solidarity and the antistate organization KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] are all the time milling around the talks between the minister and the students. Observers are coming to the conclusion that the concept of the rightwing of so-called Solidarity and KOR envisages maintaining tension in society, smashing and pulverizing the existing structures, and when antistrike voices begin to grow strong in the workers milieu, one must concentrate attention precisely on university-level institutes. There is "malleable material there".... The rightwing knows well who can be manipulated easily; it knows that a young person from a bourgeois environment is easier to push on to an antisocialist platform.

Students in the aforementioned "Independent Association of Students," on whom KOR focuses, do not hide their hostility toward people's power and the Soviet Union, and demand an end to teaching Marxism-Leninism.

Also, after signing the agreement, the TRYBUNA LUDU editorial office, on the evening of 18 February was getting signals that the strikes could not be expected to end everywhere, because some students came up with new demands. They are trying, according to TRYBUNA LUDU, to fan new discussions, conflicts and tension. They obviously did not hear the appeal for 90 days of calm and intensive work, and according to the scenario of those behind the students, they should not hear it....

FRG SCIENTIST EXPELLED FOR 'FASCIST IDEAS'

AU231353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report: "Expulsion of an FRG Citizen"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Feb (CTK)--Prof Konrad Loew, a scientist working at the University of Bayreuth in the FRG, was expelled from the CSSR on Friday.

Prof Konrad Loew abused his stay in Czechoslovakia, during the course of which he was received by employees of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and Law and Section for Philosophy and Sociology, by making provocative statements. He publicly dealt with propagating fascist ideas utterly outside the framework of scientific discussions. Some publications and newspaper articles that Professor Loew brought along with him to the CSSR had similar contents.

Through his conduct Konrad Loew grossly violated the Czechoslovak legal order and was, therefore, expelled from our country, upon the decision of Czechoslovak authorities.

Vaclav Dolezal Commentary

AU231403 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Feb 81 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the "A Note" column: "He Abused the CSSR's Hospitality"]

[Text] West German citizen Prof Konrad Loew, a Munich scientist, was--as we reported elsewhere in this newspaper--expelled from the CSSR upon the Czechoslovak authorities' decision. He grossly abused the CSSR's hospitality by propagating fascist ideas and vilifying our social system and our allies. Thereby he violated the Czechoslovak legal order.

The professor came to the CSSR as a scientist. He was a guest of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, as many other scientists are guests of our scientific institutions and universities. The constantly growing exchange of scientists furnishes the most conclusive evidence of how consistently we are fulfilling in our country the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Final Act envisages, among other things, an expansion of contacts among scientific institutions in the interest of developing science, an important means of strengthening understanding among peoples.

What Mr Konrad Loew was doing had nothing in common with science. He propagated, in fact, fascist and revanchist ideas. Incidentally, among the 16 volumes of printed matter he had in his baggage, there were, in particular, books on Nazism, works by renegades and literature attacking our social system. Mr Loew did not have those books for scientific studies but for completely different purposes, especially to propagate neofascism. He did not succeed, however.

In our country, Socialist Czechoslovakia, the doors are wide open to anyone coming to develop science and to strengthen understanding and cooperation among peoples. However, we do not want guests like K. Loew. Their activity is aimed against what we want to develop--the spirit of Helsinki, the development of good relations among countries with different social systems and thus also good relations among neighbors.

After returning to the FRG, Mr Loew will surely invent his own mendacious version of the events. He will try to pose as a hero who fell victim to "license." But no matter how much he lies, facts are facts. We will not allow anyone to spread the venomous seed of fascist ideas. Our action is in the interest of peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems, in the interest of the Helsinki agreements and also in the interests of good relations with our neighbor, the FRG.

DZUR LAYS WREATH TO HONOR SOVIET ARMED FORCES

LD232356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] A memorial ceremony took place today at the central burial ground of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetery to mark the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, placed a wreath at the memorial of fallen Soviet heroes who lost their lives during the liberation of our country. Military honors accompanied the ceremony during which wreaths were placed also by additional representatives of the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

A memorial ceremony on the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy took place also in Brno today at the victory memorial in Red Army Square.

JOINT TURKISH-CSSR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS

TA231533 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1512 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Ankara, 23 Feb (AA)--The Turkish-Czechoslovak Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation met for its fifth session in Prague Monday.

The Turkish delegation was headed by the Foreign Ministry's assistant secretary general for economic affairs, Rahmi Gumrukcuoglu, ministry sources in Ankara said.

The meeting will deal with the economic trade, technical and industrial relations between the two countries and review in particular the ongoing construction of the Soma and Incesu thermal power stations, which are being built jointly by Turkey and Czechoslovakia.

The meeting will end on 27 February.

COLOTKA ATTENDS SLOVAK INTERIOR MINISTRY MEETING

LD240010 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Today a CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, attended a conference of the CPSL at the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR in Bratislava. Our correspondent, Peter Bartak, has prepared the following report on the first day's deliberations of the communists of the Ministry of Interior.

The fruitful and businesslike discussion held at the deliberations of the annual membership meetings of the party, which took place prior to this converence, inspired by the carefully prepared reports of the committee, was marked by a constructive endeavor to eliminate work shortcomings and to improve the quality of all party and service work. These words were delivered at today's conference of the CPSL at the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR by the leading secretary of the main committee of the ministry, Comrade (Emil Cerovski). The detailed analysis of the work of communists-members and workers of all branches of the Ministry of Interior was preceded by words which were both pleasant to hear and binding. Through the joint effort of the party and state bodies in economic and social organization, and through the effort made by citizens in the fight against antisocial activity, the total volume of criminal activity has dropped in recent years by more than 13 percent while its understanding has increased. The successes and reserves in the demanding work were then discussed by the congress delegates. The first part of the discussion concluded the first day of the party conference of the Slovak SR Ministry of Interior.

NEUS DEUTSCHLAND ON STERN REPORT, FRG ARMS BUILDUP

LD212038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Feb (ADN)--"Any country which, like the FRG, commits itself to being NATO's model pupil in the arms race, which arms itself to the teeth with nuclear weapons... which exemplifies aggressiveness, will have to pay the price for aggression, the price of its destruction." This is stated in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in a commentary on the disclosures by the FRG magazine STERN about the nuclear powder keg which is the FRG. The paper goes on: "A constantly growing number do not want their country, which is already a nuclear powder keg, to become tomorrow's nuclear battlefield and a radioactive desert. For years clear-sighted and law-abiding democrats, peace loving forces in the FRG, have emphatically warned against what has now been documented by the FRG magazine. First and foremost the DKP has untiringly and urgently drawn attention to the Bonn-Washington armament axis and its consequences for the people of the Federal Republic."

"People warning against loyalty unto death to the U.S. course of confrontation are slandered, persecuted and cold-shouldered in the FRG. Now, the federal public prosecutor's office has started investigations on a treason charge against STERN, whose publication did no more than call open secrets by their proper name. But such methods of intimidation and blackmail are proving counterproductive. To an extent seen for decades, NATO's plans are running into mounting opposition from growing sections of the population. The demands of social democrats and communists, trade unionists and Christians, representatives of youth organizations and citizens campaigns reflect the widespread and growing concern at a course which is increasingly seen to be leading to disaster. Hence their increasingly insistent demand for the annulment of the NATO missile decision and for a contribution from the FRG to arms limitation and disarmament, and thus to securing peace on our continent."

U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE MANEUVERS, GREEK PROTESTS

DW231620 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1309 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Hermann Burghardt commentary]

[Text] The Greek-American military base negotiations, which opened on 27 January under pressure exerted by Washington, are being continued this week. With a demonstration that recklessly exceeded the competency of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Greece the United States clearly indicated the intentions it pursues in this nation. Here is a commentary by Hermann Burghardt in this respect:

The inhabitants of the small Greek town of Drama in northern Greece last weekend got a foretaste of the dangers of the Greek people will be faced with after the conclusion of a new agreement on the U.S. military bases existing in Greece since 1953. A unit of the U.S. Army, which is stationed nearby, marched into the town in order to test a case of hostilities [ernstfall] involving an attack with chemical weapons. The soldiers' equipment with gas masks and protective clothing frightened and terrified the inhabitants. An Athens Sunday paper reports that according to absolutely reliable sources the maneuver was scheduled on the order of the U.S. Supreme Command in Europe.

The indignation of the Greeks substantially is directed against the following two aspects of the action: First, the American troops held their war exercise outside the territory occupied by them even though the military bases agreements require the permission by the Greek authorities, which had not been asked for. Second, the action proves the great danger that through the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government the Greek people may be dragged into a situation of war in which they will be exposed defenselessly to a counter strike.

The protest demonstration which was organized on the same day by the Communist Youth League was attended by the entire populace. It raised the demand "away with the U.S. death bases from Greece!" Andreas Papandreou, the leader of PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] commented: The U.S. Army considers Greece--from Crete to Macedonia--its protectorate. The Greek Government has never taught the Americans to respect our country.

Since the Greek-American negotiations on the new military base agreement get into their second round this week the maneuver of Drama constitutes a prelude which clearly emphasizes the ruthlessness with which the Washington government proceeds against its allies. It cannot be expected that it will handle the talks with kid-gloves. It is above all the Greek Government's point of view that the bases must be used for defense purposes solely in the framework of NATO which is not to the liking of the United States. (?This is why) NATO's [few words indistinct] against the socialist and Arab states.

Athens' remaining wishes with regard to respect for a balance in the proportion of forces between Greece and Turkey as well as the settlement of conflicts between the two states hardly stand any chance of getting anything more than empty promises from Washington. The U.S. Government merely is interested in making its interests in the eastern Mediterranean prevail to which it unscrupulously subjugates the national interests of its junior partners.

SED LEADERS AT WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY FOR USSR ARMY

LD232356 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] To mark the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the GDR party and state leadership, Soviet dignitaries and workers today paid tribute to the fallen Soviet heroes at a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial in Berlin-Treptow. The procession was headed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Horst Dohlus, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Alfred Neumann and Paul Verner.

JOINT COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD211104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN)--The intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation was high on the agenda of the fourth session of the GDR-Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah joint commission. After several days the meeting ended in Berlin on 20 February with the signing of a joint protocol.

Both sides consider their parallel 1981-1985 5-year plans as the basis for the future expansion of economic relations. They noted that economic relations between the two countries had developed for their mutual benefit. Agreements were reached for the expansion of relations in industry and agriculture, transport, education and the health services, electrification as well as trade and scientific-technical cooperation.

MUECKENBERGER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS, HOLDS TALKS

LD220022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2135 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] Algiers, 21 Feb (ADN correspondent)--An SED delegation, which arrived in Algiers today for a friendship visit of several days, and a delegation of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front], have begun official talks. The delegations are led by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Politburo member and Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the International Relations Commission of the FLN Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Slimane Hoffmann described the results of the policies of the FLN in the realization of the national charter, as well as the results of the decisions of the fourth and of the extraordinary party congresses. He also outlined the FLN's position on international questions.

Erich Mueckenberger informed the meeting about the mass initiatives of GDR working people under the leadership of the party toward a wide-ranging preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He spoke of the struggle of the socialist community for international detente and to turn back the confrontation course of imperialism. Both sides expressed their conviction that this latest meeting between representatives of the SED and the FLN will serve toward further deepening the relations between both parties, states and peoples.

POTSDAM BEZIRK COURT SENTENCES FRG 'AGENT'

AU231747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 19 February the Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced FRG citizen Oswald Neelen to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code connected with abuse of the transit agreement. As an agent of a criminal gang operating from the FRG, Neelen, who had previously been convicted for traffic offenses, repeatedly and enthusiastically participated in preparing and implementing subversive crimes against the GDR. In accordance with his instructions, he disguised himself as a tourist and in committing his crimes, repeatedly abused the generous visit and entry regulations for FRG citizens. The gang also organized crimes violating CSSR territory.

AGGRESSIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST ENEMY CENTERS URGED

LD231802 Hamburg DPA in German 1327 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] East Berlin 23 Feb (DPA)--At the SED Bezirk delegates conferences held over the past two weekends all 15 area party chiefs have been confirmed in their posts.

The minister of state security, SED Politburo member Erich Mielke, called at his ministry's party conference last weekend for increased and even more aggressive conduct of the struggle against the subversive intrigues of the imperialist secret services and other enemy centers. According to a report in the GDR's BERLINER ZEITUNG Mielke said that agitation and subversion aimed against the republic and other socialist states must be thwarted, and in particular, ideological sabotage and the misuse of contacts and relations for antisocialist purposes must be effectively countered.

BRIEFS

NEW BEZIRK COUNCIL CHAIRMAN--On 16 February at a special meeting of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk assembly, Lothar Fichtner, first secretary of the Glachau Kreis leadership, was elected chairman of the Bezirk Council on the proposal of Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the SED Bezirk leadership. On behalf of GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Gerhard Schuerer thanked Heinz Arnold, who resigned for health reasons after 18 years of conscientious work, and wished Lothar Fichtner every success in his responsible work. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

OFFICIALS OBSERVE SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD240040 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpts] A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the Liberation Memorial on Mount Gellert in Budapest this morning on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. Gabor Dombovari reports:

The 63-year-old Soviet Army is almost as old as the Soviet state. Understandably, its history is indivisible from that of the nation's past six decades. The socialist state of a new type was born of an armed uprising. The first proclamation of the revolution was Lenin's peace decree, in which the Council of Commissars called for an immediate end to world war.

At this morning's wreath-laying ceremony members of the armed forces formed the guard of honor. The band played the Soviet and Hungarian national anthems. On behalf of the armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic wreaths were laid by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs; and Maj Gen Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers Guards. Wreaths for the Soviet Embassy were laid by Counsellor Valeriy Musatov; Ivan Zhukov, secretary of the embassy's party committee; and Maj Gen Anatoliy Popov, military and air attache. Representatives of the Patriotic People's Front, the Communist Youth League, the National Partisan Association, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Hungarian National Defense Association were also present. On behalf of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary, Lt Gen (Ladlem Kolesov), Lt Gen Mikhail Polyakov and Maj Gen Boris (Korolykov), members of the military council of the Southern Group of Forces, laid wreaths. The festive ceremony closed with the playing of the Internationale.

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD232310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A reception at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest honored the 63d anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Navy. Participants at the reception were Mihaly Korom, member of the party Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, and several other members of government.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SYRIAN DELEGATIONS' VISIT

LD232319 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 23 Feb (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee and headed by 'Isam al-Qadi, member of the Syrian national leadership, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) party was visiting Hungary, February 15-21.

The communique about the visit says that the delegation was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The HSWP's negotiating party was headed by Janos Berecz, member of the CC and head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

In separate occasions the delegation met Tibor Baranyai, member of the CC's Central Control Commission and head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department; Sandor Borbely, member of the CC and national commander of the workers's militia, and called on the Secretariat of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

In cordial and friendly talks the discussants informed one another of the tasks facing the two parties. In a spirit of understanding they exchanged views on timely international issues and expressed concern over the mounting international tensions. They stressed that aggressive imperialist circles are endangering world peace, creating additional trouble spots around the globe, attempting to change the international balance of power, spur the arms race and interfere in nations' internal affairs. Both sides underlined the need for joint efforts by the progressive and peace-loving forces to foil the imperialist plans.

The discussants paid special attention to the Mid-Eastern developments, resolutely condemned the Camp David accords, and denounced the attempts to question the right of the PLO to be the sole representative of the Palestinian Arab people, and to implement the Camp David accords in a new way, with modified methods.

The conferees denounced Israeli terror and oppression in occupied Arab lands, the violations of human rights, the establishment of new settlements, and the Israeli decision to incorporate the whole Jerusalem, which runs contrary to UN resolutions and Geneva agreements.

It was once again made clear by the discussants that no lasting and comprehensive solution can be brought to the Mid-East crisis, unless all Israeli troops are pulled out from the occupied Arab territories, the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people are restored, including the right to self-determination, return to their homeland and set up an independent state.

The negotiating parties expressed the conviction that the war between Iraq and Iran runs contrary to the genuine interests of the two peoples for it diverts the Arab people's attention from the anti-imperialist struggle and offers a pretext for imperialist powers to increase their military presence in the region. The conferees hailed the friendship and cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Syria and described it as a major factor in promoting the shared efforts of the Syrian people and the socialist countries.

The discussants expressed satisfaction over the results in the friendly relations between the two parties and countries and confirmed the resolve to further cooperation in the interest of the two peoples, parties and countries. Actuated by this wish, they signed an inter-party cooperation agreement for 1981-82.

The delegation has left Budapest.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA--Budapest, 16 Feb (MTI)--The delegation of the Union of Hungarian Natural Scientific Associations Monday returned from the 1981 general assembly of the Indian engineers association held in Hyderabad. General Secretary Janos Toth and Co-Chairman Albert Konya signed a five-year cooperation work-schedule which provides for broadening practical cooperation between the two organizations, mainly in the fields of agriculture, transport, electrotechnics and energy industry. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0605 GMT 17 Feb 81 LD]

MEDAL TO CHURCH OFFICIAL--The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of Merit "for labor" in gold to Karoly Prohle, secretary general of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian churches, in recognition of his successful activity in reforming good relations between the state and the protestant churches on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The decoration was presented on Friday by Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. Present were Dr Tibor Bartha, reformed bishop and president of the Ecumenical Council of Hungarian Churches, and Dr Zoltan Kaldy, evangelical presiding bishop. [Text] [Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2100 GMT 20 Feb 81 LD]

BREZHNEV REMARKS ON POLAND, SIGNIFICANCE VIEWED

LD231813 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress began in Moscow today. It is obvious that its decisions will have significance not only for Soviet society. This applies to political issues, and particularly the issue of world peace, as well as economic issues. It is not without reason, therefore, that the whole world, and not merely professional politicians and journalists, is interested in reports from the Moscow Palace of Congresses.

Poles are listening with particular attention to the deliberations of the 26th CPSU Congress. This fact also requires no commentary.

The accountability report was read by Leonid Brezhnev. In it he outlined primarily the developmental directions of the Soviet Union, the strategic assumptions of its policy, and its attitude toward the most important world problems. He also spoke about Polish affairs. He said among other things that the Polish comrades are doing their utmost to to get the country out of the crisis and that the Soviet Union will not abandon Poland in a situation like the present. He also said that the December Moscow meeting of the socialist countries' leaders showed that Polish communists, the working class and all working people in our country can count without fail on their friends and allies.

This morning our correspondents reported on the opening of the congress deliberations. In the evening news they will be presenting its further proceedings and, above all, will be giving extensive reports on the text of the speech made by CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS AT CPSU CONGRESS PRAISED

LD241004 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 24 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb (PAP)--The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which got off the ground in Moscow on Monday makes frontpage headlines in the Polish dailies of February 24 and the text of the report of the Central Committee read by Leonid Brezhnev fills pages in the newspapers.

Commenting on the Soviet proposals of moves in favour of detente and disarmament, put forth by Leonid Brezhnev from the rostrum of the congress the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU emphasized in a correspondence from Moscow that these bunch of concrete peace proposals and initiatives testifies to the USSR's faithfulness to the cause of security of nations.

"The proposals have already been hailed by those participating in the congress as a second peace programme. This opinion corresponds to the rank of the new Soviet initiatives, as the peace programme formulated at the 24th congress was not just a declaration of intentions, but had grown out of a Marxist and Leninist analysis of the alignment of forces in present-day world. The new initiatives of the USSR are a result of a carefully considered strategy which serves the consolidation of the detente process, broadening it to encompass the military sphere, the launching of a sweeping disarmament dialogue, and the extinguishing of the hotbeds of tension in different parts of the world. The dialogue must rest on observance of the principle of equality and equal security. It seems justified to state that the new Soviet proposals will become a new factor stimulating world politics," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

U.S. 'DECISION' TO INTERVENE IN EL SALVADOR HIT

LD210510 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 21 Feb 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 20 Feb (PAP)--There are indications that the Reagan administration has already resolved to intervene in El Salvador to bolster the conservative pro-American [word indistinct].

At the same time Washington is stepping up an anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign, and the whole tactic employed by Washington resembles the United States moves that had preceded the Vietnam war.

The details of Washington's decision on El Salvador apparently remain unknown and it can be only presumed that at first this intervention will take the form of credits and military aid. In Washington it is not being ruled out however that the administration would be intent on a direct, even military involvement on the side of the rightists regime in case such a need arises and appropriate conditions emerge.

Such speculations are substantiated by a study prepared by the U.S. State Department and based on undisclosed materials of American intelligence, signed by Secretary of State Alexander Haig and distributed among the embassies of the NATO nations and some Latin American countries. The study presents the struggle waged by the El Salvadorean left, the reforms and social transformations as a result of "international conspiracy."

According to Washington, the left-wing movement in El Salvador receives instruction, control and backing from foreign quarters. The full text of the document was leaked to Friday's NEW YORK TIMES which, combined with a number of accompanying remarks by American politicians--like the one made by Senator Percy to the effect that El Salvador is a place where the line of communist influence should be drawn--is another broadside salvo in the anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet campaign now being cooked up in Washington. [sentence as received]

SEAMAN ACCUSED OF SPYING FOR NATO, SENTENCED

LD232200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The Pomorze Military District Court has examined the case of Stefan R., a 30-year-old seaman employed by the Polish merchant marine, who was charged with espionage for the intelligence service of one of the NATO countries.

Stefan R., who stayed in one of the countries of the West, supplied foreign intelligence with certain information pertaining, among others, to the country's defenses and some economic issues.

The court found Stefan R. guilty of the crime of espionage and sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment and 2 years deprivation of public rights.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CZYREK VISIT TO DENMARK

Speech in Copenhagen

AU231440 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 81 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 19 February Copenhagen dinner given in his honor by Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen]

[Text] Minister J. Czyrek said among other things that in the present difficult period of the world's affairs there is a special need for a direct political dialogue to eliminate the factors that [negatively] influence the international atmosphere because we are witnessing an aggravation of the international situation, an increase in tension and the appearance of new hotbeds. Attempts are being made to undermine the detente process. Minister Czyrek drew attention to the escalation of the arms race, including the trotting out anew of the neutron weapons and the West's attempts to obtain military superiority.

Minister Czyrek said that Poland supports the USSR's initiative to invigorate its dialogue with the United States and is for the continuation of the SALT process and for positive results of the Madrid meeting. He restated the validity of the Polish proposals that a conference on European military detente and disarmament be convened and said that Poland is still ready to host the conference in Warsaw.

Referring to Polish affairs, Minister Czyrek said that the government program presented at the most recent Sejm session maps out the basic line to solve the country's present difficulties. The program is based on the fundamental principles of our state and our foreign policy.

During the most tragic period of its history--during our struggle against the Hitlerite aggressor--Poland chose to ally itself with the USSR. That alliance ensured for us the most complete participation in the victory over Hitlerism, produced Poland's liberation and gave us just and secure borders and friendly neighbors. Poland has taken a lasting and generally recognized position in Europe and has become a crucial factor in Europe's postward order.

That is why we take the view that all calculations that Poland may become destabilized and may be pushed off its chosen road and all attempts to play the "Polish card" in international politics--such attempts are evident in the actions of some Western circles--are doomed to failure. We hope that a sense of balance, realism and responsibility, which is a distinctive feature of the policy followed by many Western states, will prevail. We proceed from the assumption that a stable and successfully developing socialist Poland not only corresponds to our people's aspirations, but is in the interest of peaceful relations of cooperation on our continent. In that spirit we will develop our relations with the states in Europe and outside it, attaching special importance to economic cooperation.

In conclusion Minister Czyrek expressed his pleasure with and stressed the importance of friendly Polish-Danish relations, which are developing on the basis of old traditions and a rich history.

Comment on Solidarity Future

LD231615 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Tage Baumann report: "Polish Foreign Minister: We Can Solve Our Problems Ourselves"]

[Text] "If we can solve these problems without a single window being smashed or a single nose being broken, then we will be on the right road." Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said this yesterday during his official visit to Denmark. The visit will continue today, when Czyrek will have talks with Prime Minister Anker Joergensen and an audience with Queen Margrethe.

Poland's difficult economic and political situation and the deterioration in East-West relations were the main topics at the talks between the foreign ministers yesterday.

"We have stressed that the Polish problems must be solved by Poland itself," Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said yesterday, adding that both Denmark and the EEC understand the enormous problems with which Poland is struggling.

Understanding is precisely what the Polish foreign minister is seeking, for Poland's debts abroad have reached such proportions that Poland will not be able alone to meet its obligations to foreign countries in the next few months.

"We hope that the West is ready to extend the term for the repayment of Poland's loans," Foreign Minister Czyrek said. He added that what Poland needs the most now--apart from a certain respite with repayments--is raw materials, financed on credit so that the wheels can be kept in motion, and foodstuffs, so that domestic requirements can be met.

Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen also announced that Denmark has increased Danish foodstuffs exports to Poland by 170 million kroner in the last 6 months on extremely favorable credit terms. This principally covers pork, rye and rapeseed.

Poland's most important concern now is to convince both the East and the West that the country is a stable cooperation partner and Foreign Minister Czyrek thinks that this is possible.

"For the first time in a long time there has been complete peace and tranquility everywhere in Poland," he stressed, reminding his audience of the agreements of the last few days with the striking students in Lodz and with Polish farmers.

"Solidarity's leadership had declared itself favorable to the new government's plan," he said.

In light of this he thought that Poland would experience the 3-month truce for which the new government leader, Gen Wojiech Jaruzielski, has asked to return the country to a more peaceful channel of events.

"We are carrying out reforms which will mean the democratization of social and economic life. This is not a sign of weakness in the leadership but a consequence of a need in the socialist society," the Polish foreign minister said. There can be no doubt about Poland's place as a socialist country in the Soviet alliance.

"These two things are Poland's raison d'etat and as such, unalterable national prerequisites," he said.

Solidarity's future role in Polish society can be positive, the foreign minister said.

"We can only hope that Solidarity finds strength enough to develop from the protest movement as which it started to become a constructive social force, sharing responsibility for our country's development as the working class' trade union organization," he said. But he also reminded his audience that forces from outside have shown an interest in fanning the flames in Poland in one way or another.

Among the foreign organizations which have supported Solidarity, the foreign minister said that some have tried to influence the free trade unions into developing in the direction of a political opposition to destabilize society.

"It is easy to find examples of this: There are people who are interested in using Poland's problems either to continue rearmament or further sharpen the international situation," he said.

Replying to a question about the help Solidarity has received from the Danish trade union movement, the foreign minister said:

"I do not know the details of the Danish help so I can make no comment about it. But I have not seen or heard statements from anywhere in Denmark which could be interpreted as such interference in Polish affairs."

One of the major topics at the talks during the Polish visit to Denmark has been the deterioration in East-West relations.

"We haveheld extremely frank and honest discussions, which took place in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere: Even though our two countries do not have similar views about the causes of the present difficulties, our views with regard to what must be done in the future did coincide--or almost coincide." Czyrek said.

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD202352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the 28th session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has ended in Warsaw. The session was chaired by Deputy Premiers Andrzej Jedynak and Jozsef Marjai. The meeting was one of the steps in the implementation of a 10-point program presented by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In accordance with Point Nine of the program it was agreed to speed up the signing of trade protocols with Hungary. The meeting examined cooperation between the two countries and possibilities for its further development. Goods exchange was assessed, as was the coordination of the two countries 1981-85 plans. It was stated that there exist possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation in metallurgy, engineering industry, heavy and agricultural machinery, and in the construction material industry. It was established that in the near future, concrete proposals will be jointly prepared. It was said that last year, in goods exchange, besides positive results there appeared also delays in the delivery of some goods important for the economies of both countries. The commission has instructed foreign trade branches to continue operations in order to reduce delays in delivery and to make good any arrears.

After the close of today's 28th session, chairmen of the two delegations signed a final protocol at the Council of Ministers offices.

WOJTASZEK MEETS WITH SFRY ENVOY, VIEWS SITUATION

LD210004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--Emil Wojtaszek, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today received Muhidin Begic, Yugoslav ambassador to Poland. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the situation in Poland in light of the decisions of the eighth plenum and of the Sejm session, as well as with the topical issues of further cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR.

HONECKER, STOPH, CASTRO CONGRATULATE PREMIER

LD200424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Feb 81

[Text] Secretary General of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker and Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph have sent Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, a telegram of congratulations to mark his appointment to the post of premier. We assure you, the telegram reads, that the GDR will also do everything in the future in order to deepen indissoluble friendship and close cooperation between our parties and people in the interest of socialism and peace.

On the occasion of his appointment to the post of president of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski also received a telegram of congratulations from the chairman of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz. We wish you, the telegram reads, many achievements in your new and very responsible role which has been entrusted to you. I am convinced, writes Fidel Castro, that your appointment will contribute toward the strengthening of socialist Poland. At the same time I would like to express my wish for further tightening fraternal relations and cooperation between our nations, parties and governments.

LIS, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SWEDEN

LD231917 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] A few hours ago a delegation representing the Polish independent trade union, Solidarity, arrived in Sweden. The delegation includes some of closest collaborators of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. This visit is a result of a direct invitation issued by the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions and the purpose is to establish contact between the Swedish trade unions and Solidarity--a contact which, it is hoped, will become permanent in the future. Here is a report by Thomas Rosander from Arlanda Airport on the Solidarity delegation's arrival:

There were many [word indistinct] words, but few statements of specific information when the Solidarity delegation arrived at Arlanda this morning and was faced with questions from the press.

Maybe much else could not be expected. It is not the right time for the big moves just now. Following the reorganization of the Polish Government again and the appointment of a new premier for the country, who appealed for a 3-month moratorium on all strikes, promising in return a better atmosphere for discussions and talks with all parties, it is in the interests of Solidarity to preserve the attitude, which could most accurately be described as one of cautious waiting.

There is no doubt that the recent numerous, largely locally organized strikes have drawn on the reserves of the state leadership and of Solidarity too. It was with a certain amount of satisfaction that a member of the delegation noted that when they left Warsaw this morning it was the first time for a very long time that there were no strikes in the country.

But even if the visit to Sweden now takes place without the big sweeping gestures, it is undoubtedly also a very important event of considerable symbolic and practical significance.

We have come here in order to study the Swedish model for trade union activity, for cooperation between the trade unions and the state, and we believe that much of what we learn can be used at home directly in practical work. This was stated by Bogdan Lis, one of the figures in the forefront in Solidarity.

It was also stated that now there is maybe the best cooperation with the Swedish trade union movement in particular, (?a statement by Lis) which, apart from perhaps being a compliment resulting from the situation, also contains a certain logic.

International support is undoubtedly very important for Solidarity. If the new trade union is firmly anchored to the international trade union movement, its importance will increase. Few countries in Europe can provide the prerequisites for talks which Sweden can provide. The foreign contacts of Solidarity have been the object of the big attacks in the recent criticisms by the neighboring socialist countries. Even if these criticisms have also been directed against Solidarity's contacts with Sweden, Sweden's special position will undeniably give Solidarity a number of advantages. It was also made clear today that long-term cooperation with regular contacts is hoped for.

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS COMMENT ON JARUZELSKI REPORT

LD232341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Zielona Gora dispatch]

[Text] At the Zastal factory in Zielona Gora we are meeting with NSZZ Solidarity representatives Andrzej Struzyk and Aleksander Bocian:

[First speaker] On the whole Premier Jaruzelski's report has been positively received by the people. We just believe that it is the only speech which definitely stated what the premier's direction will be, what he will implement and how he is going to do it. But in this case we have to be a little pessimistic. Take for example the present situation in our factory: Some of the workforce had to take compulsory leave because unfortunately our suppliers did not fulfill delivery agreements and so some of our workforce has nothing to do, despite the fact that they would like to work and to achieve more than is possible.

As a rule I am an optimist, but in this case I have a pessimistic attitude. I do not believe that the 90-day period can radically improve the situation in our country. There will be an improvement, certainly: Even now a different mood has appeared and people just come to work more willingly.

[Second speaker] We may say that the premier has received a certain credit of confidence. We imagine that the premier's personality justifies the demand for good work not only from workers at grassroots but also from the government.

[First speaker] As a representative of Solidarity I believe that our optimism should be cautious, and only the future will show how much of the credit of confidence extended by all at grass roots will be preserved, and how useful it is for the whole nation.

METALLURGICAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE MEETS 23 FEB

LD240047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] The national conference of delegates of the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union met today in Katowice, making an all-round assessment of the work of union echelons and plant cells. Particular attention was given to an analysis of the transformations taking place in the trade union movement. At the extraordinary congress of metallurgical workers several months ago, a new union statute was passed defining the union as a self-governing and independent organization. At today's conference further changes were made in the statute and a resolution was passed defining the main directions of activity, based primarily on the demands and proposals of the workers' collectives.

The participants in the 10th Congress of the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union addressed an appeal to workforces and union members in which we read among other things: We want a strong Poland, widely and justly governed, on the basis of respect for law, the same for everyone and enforced on everyone, regardless of function performed or post held. We express our support for the recent activities of the government. We support the policy line of the PZPR, founded on the socialist character of the work of renewal.

PZPR SEEN PRESSING FOR RENEWAL UNDER PRESSURE

LD231429 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Feb 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Gdansk dispatch: "I Have Revisited Gdansk, the Melting Pot of Polish Renewal"]

[Text] It is a strange feeling to find yourself again in Gdansk and see again the shipyards and the halls in which the strike committee used to meet. Where are the people now who occupied the stage then? It seems that they have all disappeared as if by magic. The city is quiet, almost sleepy, and there are few people on the streets. However, this is a false impression since Gdansk is now more than ever the melting pot of Polish renewal, Solidarity and a powerful democratization movement in the party itself.

In the shipyards, we were received by Director Gniek, who has managed to weather the storm. It must be said that he himself is a special case--as an overseer in 1970, he was a member of the then strike committee. So he has found a common language with the new trade unionists.

Of 16,000 shipyard workers, 14,362 belong to Solidarity and 3,200 are party members (most of whom are also Solidarity members). Next week, both organizations are to hold internal elections. What is most strange is that these elections will be more democratic within the party than within solidarity.

In the shipyards the party has, in fact, asked that the elections be secret, with no candidates nominated in advance. The first secretary is to be elected by the entire conference instead of by 49 plenum participants. Delegates to the party congress, which party members want to be held soon, are also to be elected. Solidarity members are concerned about the possibility of infiltration and, consequently, show their caution: 76 candidates are to be nominated by the leadership and only 50 percent by the participants.

Nonetheless, Solidarity in Gdansk shipyards has good reasons for feeling pleased--since August, productivity has improved 10 percent. Everybody agrees that Solidarity and a new spirit among the workers should take credit for this. Asked whether he now regrets the decision made by his services in early August to dismiss Mrs Walentynowicz, a worker who was a member of the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] (which precipitated the strike), Mr Gniek replied grandiloquently: "From a historical viewpoint I do not regret it since this has made a renewal possible."

It is at the party grassroots level that ferment is now most intense. Mr Fiszbach, regional first secretary and Politburo candidate member, explained the reasons for this as follows: "Party members have been subjected to terrible pressure on the part of their fellow workers who wrongly blame them for past events. They are no longer prepared to serve as scapegoats and, in fact, it is in cells at the grassroots level that renewal is being ensured."

An Explosive Document

All this began on 25 November with an appeal by the Elmor plant party organization. Its first secretary, Adam Wendorf, explained the reasons for it by saying: "We want to build our own brand of socialism, that of free and educated people. Therefore, we demand that the entire truth be told not only about December (1970) but also about the entire history of working people. No party can exist without party and a nation without history and devoid of any knowledge of its own achievements is bound to be mediocre and blind."

Wendorf has therefore, suggested the creation of a horizontal structure which would include delegates elected in various enterprises.

Very fortunately for the party, Fiszbach reacted to this in an intelligent manner and suggested to grassroots organizations that they set up a commission with a view to preparing for the congress, to work in conjunction with the party regional committee. As a result, unlike in some other places, a conflict has been prevented here. There is now a commission here consisting of 261 members representing 57 party organizations, who have been elected most democratically and divided into 13 study groups.

Our meeting with representatives of this commission, which is chaired by Zbigniew Kowalski, was extremely interesting. They told us about the results of their work, which are to be submitted by Gdansk delegates to the party congress, including the following points:

The congress is to be a working congress with no date set for its conclusion; it is to prepare a program for the democratization of the country's entire life; guilty people must be punished for their past errors; all elections within the party are to be held by secret ballot; no party member can hold any office unless he has been elected by his grassroots cell; no one is to hold office for longer than two terms or 5 years; and the referendum formula must be used frequently to strengthen direct democracy. The terms "democratic centralism," which have been brought into disrepute and compromised, must no longer be used.

If you add to all this such statements as "the cadre policy, which has up to now favoured mediocre people's servility, must completely be revised" and "in 35 years we have had no consistent agricultural policy; land must belong to the peasants;" you will see that this party document is nothing less than explosive.

ADDITION TO JARUZELSKI 12 FEBRUARY SEJM STATEMENT

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 13 February carries a report on the statement made by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 12 February Sejm session, a Warsaw Domestic version of which was published on pages G 8-17 in the 12 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT. The two versions are identical except for the following final passages in the TRYBUNA LUDU version:

Page G 15, paragraph five, from last line read: ...have been achieved.

In order to ensure implementation of the difficult and responsible tasks of the Council of Ministers, the premier proposed changes in its composition:

Aleksandr Kopec and Stanislaw Kowalczyk to be relieved at their own request from the posts of deputy premiers and to be employed in other state work. The premier thanked them for their government work.

Next W. Jaruzelski proposed to relieve:

Andrzej Jedynak from the post of minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry;

Leon Klonica, at his own request, from the post of minister of agriculture;

Krzysztof Kruszewski, at his own request, from the post of minister of education and upbringing;

Henryk Pruchniewicz from the post of minister of chemical industry. The premier intends to entrust to Citizen Henryk Pruchniewicz the post of deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. One of his functions will be dealing with the chemical industry's problems.

Tadeusz Skwirzynski, at his own request, from the post of minister of forestry and timber industry.

The premier thanked all of them for their work as ministers.

W. Jaruzelski proposed to appoint Andrzej Jedynak and Mieczyslaw Rakowski as deputy premiers;

Boleslaw Faron as minister of education and upbringing;

Kazimierz Klek as minister of chemical industry;

Waldemar Kozlowski as minister of forestry and timber industry;

Tadeusz Szelachowski as minister of health and social security;

Jerzy Wojtecki as minister of agriculture;

Stanislaw Wylupek as minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry.

The premier told the Sejm deputies that he intended to co-opt Jerzy Wojtecki to the Presidium of the Council of Ministers if the Sejm accepts his candidacy for the post of minister of agriculture. The premier also presented the biographies of the candidates for government posts. [carried on page 7 of TRYBUNA LUDU]

The proposed changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, W. Jaruzelski said, are being implemented within the framework of the existing structure. In the light of the work on economic reform we expect that it will be necessary to carry out certain systemic and organizational changes in the future. The government will then outline the appropriate proposals in a more comprehensive manner. Among other things, the need to make much greater use of nonparty people and of representatives of the young generation--as has been repeatedly suggested by the Sejm deputies--will be appropriately reflected in a sweeping composition of the administrative and economic apparatus of power. [This ends the TRYBUNA LUDU version.]

PREMIER CHAIRS MEETING ON FOREIGN TRADE 18 FEB

AU231208 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Problems of Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments"]

[Text] According to the government spokesman, on 18 February Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired a conference to discuss foreign trade and the balance of payments.

The conference was attended by heads of the departments concerned, including the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finances, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The conference was attended by Prof Stanislaw Raczkowski, Prof Jozef Soldaczuk and Prof Witold Trampczynski. The conference discussed the subjects covered by item 10 of the government program presented by the premier in his Sejm report.

The conference evaluated the situation in that basic sector of the national economy. The situation is very difficult and is beset by an entire group of extremely complicated problems. That is why invigorating exports and hard-currency earnings through exports is greatly important, because such earnings make it possible to import raw and other production materials for the industry, including farm and food industry, and to buy marketables, especially food.

The invigoration of export is also necessary to enable Poland to honor its trade and loan contracts with foreign countries. What matters is to ensure our country's position as a good partner in economic relations and as a reliable payer.

The lines of exploiting industry's production capacities and of gradually but consistently switching over the production potential to export production requires urgent examination. The necessary initiative in that regard should be urgently presented and consistently implemented, primarily by economic departments.

Engineering and technical cadres and other workforces must focus their efforts on that task. Export and market production should be given priority in the supply of raw and other materials.

As for rationalizing imports, the economic departments also should have the necessary action programs attuned to the country's present difficult economic and payment situation.

In the light of the economically important tasks of invigorating export and rationalizing import the conference stressed the need for stringent conservation of coal, energy and materials throughout the economy. Implementing those tasks must at once be supported by all departments, industrial associations, economic organizations and enterprises and should produce initial results in the next few weeks.

The discussion also stressed that a favorable solution of the problems facing Polish foreign trade and the balance of payments is the basic condition to overcome the present economic difficulties.

ZAMOSC VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS 21 FEB

LD211918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 81

[Text] The tasks of party branches and organizations in the implementation of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum resolutions were the main topic of today's plenary debates of the voivodship party committee in Zamosc. It has been ascertained, among other things, that the voivodship party branch, by meeting halfway the expectations of the community, has prepared the program of most important undertakings on the foundations of broad consultation, before the approaching ninth party congress. During precongress debates much attention was devoted to the problems of rural areas, stressing the need for considerable improvement in the supply of production means for agriculture, more efficient operation of service units and the renewal of rural self-management. An improvement in the working conditions in industrial enterprises in Zamosc region were called for. Members of the voivodship committee were acquainted with the results of the housing inspection and with the problem of improving the standard of some apartments, mainly in Zamosc old town. Many issues connected with housing which often were the subject of speculation and rumors have been clarified.

Members of the plenum voted against the resignation of Ludwik Malinski from the post of first secretary of the voivodship party committee. Changes have been made in the composition of the Secretariat and executive of the voivodship committee.

CEAUSESCU CLOSING ADDRESS TO AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

AU231808 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 81 pp 1,3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 21 February closing session of the agricultural congress in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades, we have come to the end of the second congress of working people employed in agriculture, of the entire peasantry. The proceedings occasioned extensive debates on basic agricultural issues, and multilateral exchanges of views and experience on ways of increasing agicultural production, unwaveringly implementing the 12th party congress decisions, and effecting a new agricultural revolution which will ensure marked production increases in all sectors and will permit agriculture to make a far greater contribution to the general development of the country and to raising the people's material and intellectural well-being. (loud and prolonged applause)

Some 654 comrades, representing all sectors and counties, took the floor at the plenary session and in sections. In their addresses, all speakers presented in detail the achievements attained in the preceding 5-year plan, and elaborated on measures required to eliminate shortcomings and improve activities in the 1981-85 5-year plan. It can be stated that the discussions have been permeated by a great sense of responsibility shown by all agricultural workers--peasants, workers and specialists. A total of 1,780 proposals aimed at improving future activites were advanced. Activities were examined in a critical and even self-critical spirit--althoug the latter not quite satisfactorily--and conclusions were drawn on this basis for future activities.

Hence, we can state that the congress proceedings strongly reflected the determination of all participants in the congress, of the working people and of the entire peasantry to make every effort necessary to raise the level of agricultural work to that of the requirements established by the party congress, the socio-economic development plan and the continuous development of our people's well-being. It can be stated also that the debates constituted a forceful illustration of our socialist democracy, due to the direct participation of representatives of village working people, of the peasantry, in adopting measures to develop agriculture and ways of making it blossom.

Now, at the end of the congress, and considering the fact that we are approaching the month when in 1907 great peasant revolts proved the revolutionary force of our peasantry in those circumstances, a comparison comes to mind between their situation in the past, and the congress proceedings and present situation. Such a comparison entitles us to assert with justified pride that building socialism in Romania and the socialist organization of agriculture have radically changed the life of our villages and the peasantry, and have paved the road for their active participation, in alliance with the workers class, in leading the country's destinies and building a dignified, free and happy life. (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!")

We live at a time or profound revolutionary and social changes inthe world. An increasing number of peoples are struggling to finally eliminate capitalist, feudal or bourgeois landowners' domination--which still persists in many countries--to take their fate in their own hands and to freely decide on their destinies, in accordance with their wishes.

In light of such great changes and revolutionary struggles, the noteworthy successes attained by Romania and our people in building socialism appear even more remarkable.

The international context emphasizes even more forcefully the superiority of socialism over the old systems, over capitalism; it conclusively demonstrates that socialism alone can free mankind from oppression and slavery, and ensure social and national freedom for mankind and for each nation, as well as each people's right to be the masters in their own country. (prolonged applause and cheers)

Dear comrades, the congress has unanimously endorsed the agricultural development plan for the 1981-85 5-year plan, and the guidelines on Romania's socio-economic development in the new historical stage. Similarly, it unanimously adopted other programs for the various sectors of agriculture and food industry. It may be stated that our program is clear, and mobilizes the development of our socialist agriculture. It will raise our socialist agriculture to a high level of development, give it a new quality, and contribute to the new agricultural revolution. What is decisive now is that we begin work and practical activities to implement these programs.

As is known, no matter how good the program and how correct the decisions, they constitute only a beginning, a formulation of the objectives that must be accomplished. True, the establishment of an appropriate program and of correct decisions are very important as guidance and for indicating the ways and means of developing agriculture. But however constructive, they will remain only on paper if resolute steps are not taken in each unit, each commune and locality, by all agricultural bodies and party-state organizations to implement them. Hence, the decisive factor for the triumph of the plan and provisions is the organizational, daily practical work of our wonderful builders of socialism in the villages. (loud applause)

The congress has established the new National Council of Agriculture--an extensive, representative and democratic body of leadership for agriculture and related sectors. I want to convey warm congratulations and wishes for great success to all the members of the National Council of Agriculture and to its chairman, Comrade Bobu. I hope they will work so as to entrench a communist and revolutionary spirit in the leadership of and throughout agriculture, so that the agricultural revolution will affect not only agricultural production, but also the people's consciousness and the organization and work of agricultural bodies. (prolonged applause and cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

In the current organization of agriculture--with the improvements that will be made in accordance with the proposals made at the congress, which, however, will be effected in the course of the year and not now, at the beginning of agricultural operations--the agricultural councils and bodies are capable of and must resolutely act to implement the program and decisions adopted at the congress.

Similarly, all people's councils--county, communal and town councils--must work in accordance with their important role in resolutely applying the law and party-state decisions with a view to conducting agricultural operations in the best conditions. Once again I want to stress the important role and responsibility of party organizations in agricultural units, communes and agricultural localities.

We do indeed have powerful organizations which have demonstrated their ability to pool the efforts of all working people, of the entire peasantry, toward a single goal. We must make every effort so that the party organizations and communists work in close unity with all working people and with the entire peasantry, proceeding from what I have repeatedly stated--that wherever they are, communists do not enjoy special rights but have special obligations, particularly that of consistently implementing party decisions and striving to fulfill their role as organizers and mobilizers of all the working people and of the entire peasantry for fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. (prolonged applause and cheers)

But above all, we have a wonderful peasantry which--as I said at the congress and on other occasions--in the course of history has borne the brunt of struggles for social and national liberation, for the very establishment of our nation and for our people's progress. This wonderful force--which has been and is capable of wrenching rich fruit from the soil--the wonderful people employed in agriculture, regardless of nationality, workers, technicians and specialists, all of them in a close unity, the communists and members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, constitute a major force and the guarantee for fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, advancing toward communism and raising the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. In fact, this wonderful force that is the peasantry, the working people employed in agriculture, is the key factor for the new agricultural revolution in Romania. (loud applause and cheers, lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

In keeping with the congress discussions and with the requirements of the new stage of development in our country--including agriculture--we must unswervingly endeavor to implement the program on raising the professional and technical level of the peasantry and of all working people in agriculture. We must carry out consistent educational and political-educational activities designed to develop a socialist consciousness and to shape a new man, a conscious builder of his free, communist destinies! (loud and prolonged applause and ovations)

We must act more resolutely to base our work on the latest scientific-technical achievements, on the achievements of agricultural sciences. For this we must radically and rapidly improve scientific research, must shift the center of activity to agricultural units of all kinds, and must consistently apply the principle of harmoniously and closely coordinating production with education and research, as a decisive factor for the progress of our agriculture. Without resolutely applying scientific advancements in all areas, we will not be able to effect a new agricultural resolution in Romania. (prolonged applause)

Let us base all our educational, political and scientific activities on the general truths concerning the world and society, and let us always be guided by dialectical and historical materialism, the revolutionary outlook on the world and life which provides unlimited horizons for human thinking--as Eminescu said--and for the material development and blossoming of our socialist fatherland. (loud applause)

Comrades, the congress has unanimously endorsed our party-state domestic and foreign policies. It is a well-known truth, which we should always recall, that between domestic and foreign policies there is a dialectical unity, and that only a policy of friendship, cooperation and peace with the socialist countries and with the other states in the world, regardless of social system, will permit us to appropriately develop our domestic activities, and give us the guarantee that we can concentrate our energies on attaining the wonderful objectives of the 12th congress and the party program. We will strive to contribute with all our might to a foreign policy of cooperation and peace, in the conviction that that is in keeping with the interests of our nation, of all nations and of the cause of all mankind! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-peace!")

I want to express most sincere thanks to the participants in the congress for what they said about me and for the faith they have once again shown they have in me. (loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu - RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people")

I view this as an expression of their faith in an endorsement of the policy of our Communist Party, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission as leader of our people toward the wonderful goal of a classless society, of a communist society. (loud appluse and ovations: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP")

Dear comrades and friends, I want to assure you, the entire peasantry and all working people regardless of nationality, all our people, that as in the past I will serve the cause of socialism with all my might; I will serve the party and the people whose son I am; I will strive to unwaveringly implement the 12th congress decisions and program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and advancing toward communism, for improving the people's material and intellectual well-being, for raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization and for strengthening its independence and sovereignty. (loud and prolonged applause and cheers: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades and friends, at the end of the congress proceedings I want to once again mention the need to immediately begin implementing the decisions adopted and to optimally perform agricultural operations in the spring. We must do everything possible to obtain good crops this year: as of the first year, we must forge a sound basis for fulfilling the 5-year plan in agriculture, and for increasing the contribution of agriculture to the general development of our socialist fatherland. (loud and prolonged applause)

I am convinced that all the participants in the congress, all working people and the entire peasantry will make every possible effort to obtain rich crops this year and throughout the 5-year plan, and to effect the new agricultural revolution. (loud and prolonged applause)

I want to express my conviction that all the participants in the congress--this huge force--will return home firmly determined to act as good activists for a modern agriculture, as good party activists--whether they are party members or not--because all people, whether party members or members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, are applying and implementing the same policy--the party policy. The goals of the party are the goals of the entire peasantry, of all our people, and I am convinced that all those present at this great congress will serve these noble goals! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

With this conviction, I hope that you all, the entire peasantry and all working people, regardless of nationality, all our people-- and in my closing speech I want to mention also our workers class, which is playing the decisive role in industry and in the socio-economic development of the fatherland--in close unity, will obtain ever greater successes in developing Romania at this new stage, in ensuring the well-being and happiness of all working people, and in consolidating Socialist Romania's independence! (loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people." "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I wish you and all our people good health and happiness! (ovations, cheers and loud applause; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I declare the proceedings of our congress closed.

Long live our wonderful peasantry and the working people in agriculture, who will accomplish the new agricultural revolution! (loud applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Long live our workers class, the leading class of the entire nation, which, in close alliance with the peasantry and other social categories, ensures Romania's resolute advance toward communism! (loud applause and ovations: lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Long live our wonderful people, free, and masters of their destinies, who are consciously building their happy, communist future! (prolonged applause and ovations, chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Long live our Communist Party, the leading political force of the entire nation along the path of well-being, happiness and independence, toward communism! (loud applause and ovations, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Long live solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, with all states and peoples in the world, in the struggle for peace, independence and a better and more just world on earth! (loud and prolonged applause and ovations: chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-RCP!" "Ceausescu-peace!" All those present in the congress hall cheer for minutes on end, in a patriotic atmosphere, for the RCP, its Central Committee, and the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS USSR ARMY DAY IN BUCHAREST

AU232002 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] A festive meeting was held on 20 February at the central army house on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The meeting was attended by generals, officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Bucharest garrison.

Also present were B.I. Minakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR Embassy in our country, and members of the embassy staff.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, who made a speech.

Captain First Grade D.M. Terentiyev, USSR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

On the same occasion, the USSR military, air and naval attache met with cadres and cadets of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" Naval Institute, and of the "Aurel Vlaicu" military school for active air force officers.

A picture exhibition and a film presenting aspects of the life and activities of the Soviet military were viewed.

Olteanu Congratulates Ustinov

AU231951 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Marshal D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES, MET BY MARKOVIC

LD232312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 23 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG)--Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of France, arrived this afternoon for a several-day visit to Yugoslavia.

The prominent French politician was welcomed at Belgrade airport by his host, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee; Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and a large number of assembly officials.

Also present was Yves Pagniez, French ambassador to Belgrade.

NIJAZ DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU232146 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 81 p 8

[Text] Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, yesterday received Ibrahim al-Khatib, director of the PLO political representation in Belgrade. They exchanged views on the results of the discussions of the Palestinian problem at the New Delhi ministers' conference of nonaligned countries, and the forthcoming actions of the nonaligned countries in this sphere following the conference decisions.

SLOVENE SAWP APPROVES NEW 'CULTURAL' MAGAZINE

AU232127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Feb 81 p 4

[Vlado Zagorac report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Feb--At a session of the Council for Culture of the Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia Republican Conference today under the chairmanship of Ciril Zlobec, the members expressed their support for the idea that a new magazine for culture and cultural problems be initiated. This concludes an 8-month discussion in which the majority of those participating expressed, in principle, their support to the request that a new culture magazine be set up; the request was signed in the middle of last year by 60 Slovene culture workers, most of them writers, and was published in Ljubljana DELO.

"Considering the growth in the number of writers and the increasing volume of various contributions, another magazine which would be limited in its subjects to literature, theater and fine arts and would pay special attention to criticism and nonfiction writing [publicistika] would be welcome and would appear to be useful," Mitja Rotovnik, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia Republic Conference, said in the discussion today. He warned that "it is unacceptable to build the social role of such a magazine on the model of an inevitable and irreconcilable confrontation with politics. The concept of a magazine which would want such a form of politicization of culture and the arts, and which would use its forces for a radical opposition to the prevailing culture-political mode, would sooner or later be its own ruin."

Indicating the need for a journal, Franc Sali, executive secretary for culture of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, pointed out the necessity that, in realizing the concept of the magazine, special emphasis be laid on the place and role of the social council of the magazine, in which it should be made possible for all the progressive social forces and sociopolitical organizations to realize their needs and interests, on the basis of the delegate principle.

Concluding the discussion at the session of the Council for Culture today, Ciril Zlobec pointed out that it should not be expected that the future magazine will replace all the present and existing magazines, but on the contrary it must join in a creative way in filling in some gaps in this sphere.

It was also agreed that there is no need for the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia to feature as the founder of the new magazine, but that cultural workers in their associations, as parts of the alliance, should find the place to found the desired magazine.

BRIEFS

SAWPY DELEGATION TO NIGERIA--Lagos--At the invitation of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), a SAWPY delegation has arrived in the Federal Republic of Nigeria on a 4-day visit. The delegation is led by Nenad Bucin, member of the SAWPY Presidium. The delegation held talks and exchanged views on party cooperation with Akinyoli, chairman of the NPN, and Takuma, general secretary. The SAWPY delegation was also received by Ayagbola, minister of national planning, who heads the Nigerian part of the Yugoslav-Nigerian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 81 p 8 AU]

TRADE WITH FRANCE--(TANJUG)--Yugoslav exports to France last year amounted to $245 million or 22 percent more than in previous year. Imports were reduced by about 9 percent to $673 million. The deficit was thus reduced by one fifth in a year, to $428 million. Only 36 percent of the imports are covered by exports, which is almost 8 percent less than the average for EEC countries. The results in 1980 are nevertheless assessed as satisfactory, because it was a year in which France reduced its imports by 13 percent. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDIA--A 4-day session of the Yugoslav-Indian Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation has opened in New Delhi. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, who is president of the Yugoslav side of the committee. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 81 p 8 AU]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--The 21st session of the Yugoslav-Hungarian Mixed Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Belgrade. Goods results have been achieved so far, while the protocol signed by Marin Gerskovic, director of the republican institute for technical cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Bela Rabi, state secretary in the Ministry of Industry of the Hungarian People's Republic, envisages an exchange of experts in the coming 1-year period. At the same time, the commission adopted a draft program of long term scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period, within which cooperation is also expected in various fields, particularly in the field of energy, mining, machine building, water economy and agriculture. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 81 p 4 AU]

NEW MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL--Skopje, 20 Feb (TANJUG)--Azem Zulficari was today elected for a 1-year term as the new president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 20 Feb 81 LD]

TITOGRAD ALUMINUM PLANT--Titograd, 12 Feb--Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro, today opened the second stage of the Titograd aluminum combine, which will boost annual production from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of aluminum and to 280,000 tons of alumina. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Feb 81 p 7 AU]